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(*d*) No reports are received by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited to the reports of the District Magistrate, Malabar, recorded in the Government Orders referred to in the answer to clause (*a*) in which it is stated that the housing, sanitary and medical arrangements in the estates to which the Act applied are satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Now that the Workmen's Breaches of Contract Act has been repealed, I want to know the reason why the Madras Government alone retains some of the portions of the Madras Planters' Labour Act which contains what are called criminal portions. While the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act which is applicable to the whole of India has been repealed, I want to know why some of the corresponding provisions in the Madras Planters' Labour Act which are called criminal portions have not been repealed."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government have their own reason."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What reason ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am unable to give it."

Collectorates.

Report of the Collector of South Kanara on B.P. No. 2871, dated 18th July 1923.

* 306 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House B.P. No. 2871, Routine, dated 18th July 1923, and the report of the Collector of South Kanara in the matter ?

A—The whole question of the grant of increments in the time scale to unpassed men has been settled in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the Gazette. The Government do not propose to place the prior correspondence on the table.

Appointments.

Local committees established by the Staff Selection Board.

* 307 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 76, dated 6th February 1924—

(*a*) the number of local committees established by the Staff Selection Board at convenient centres throughout the Presidency to assist them in the discharge of their duties ;

(*b*) whether lists have been prepared of candidates for employment in the Government offices in the City of Madras ; whether they have been submitted to qualifying examination ; and whether lists of those who passed such an examination and are otherwise competent have been published, and if so, when and where ;

colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has established a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this. We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university. Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Anantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre. I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places. There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

"What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagaptam which are of the same standard as those at Madras. When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university. After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary

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Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I take it then that it is possibly a misconception? However I am and have always been in favour of the existence of a Staff Selection Board, and I only want to draw the attention of that Board to these irregularities. Now, may I ask the hon. Member in charge to consider the desirability of placing all the applications that have been received before the Board and allowing the Board itself to say which of the applications meet the requirements called for in the notification and among these which deserve to be selected and which not."

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—" As I have already said, the former practice was so. I do not know what the present practice is "

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I ask whether the hon. Member's attention has been drawn to an article which appeared recently in newspapers? My information is that such a thing has been done. I have got a definite piece of information which I think is fairly accurate. I have not gathered it from thin air ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—" Then, Sir, I shall inquire."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—" I also heard that some kind of preliminary body is submitting these applications to the Board. I hope my hon. Friend will look into this."

The Raja of Ramnad :—" May I ask whether the practice of appointing local committees for the selection of sub-inspectors of police has been permanently given up? I find from an advertisement that candidates who wish to apply for these posts are asked to apply to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police or somebody in the Police Department ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—" I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the answer given in clause (a) which states that 'no local committees have yet been constituted for the mufassal'. In regard to the mufassal, the old practice will continue until local committees have been constituted."

The Raja of Ramnad :—" I may mention that when I put a question last year asking as to why these committees were not appointed, the hon. the Law Member replied that that he would inquire into the matter. If my recollection serves me right, he said that, owing to some urgency and owing to the fact that only a small number of people were going to be recruited, they did not appoint local committees but that in succeeding years they would do so. Now I find there is advertisement in the papers calling for applications for posts of sub-inspectors. So I am asking the hon. the Law Member whether the system of appointing local committees has been permanently given up."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" The intention of the Government is to constitute local committees."

Mr. M. Ratnaswami :—" Are there not rules governing preliminary elimination? If there are rules, I wish to know whether such rules exonerate either the Government or the Staff Selection Board of its responsibility of making a proper selection in conformity with those rules ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks :—" The question is whether there is any preliminary elimination by any person or body other than the Board. I have said I will inquire.

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The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" It is clearly stated that appointment of loca committees will be continued. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that a departure has been made this year."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear me properly. I said 'local committees will be appointed'."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to revise the decisions made by the Board inasmuch as a preliminary elimination was made by another body ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have said I shall look into the question whether there has been any preliminary elimination."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" In view of the answer given just now by the hon. the Law Member, viz., that district committees will be appointed, may I ask the hon. Member whether the Government bestowed any attention on this matter before it came to such a decision. My hon. Friend, the Law Member, will remember that he opposed a measure for the abolition of the Staff Selection Board. As a considerable section of this House is dissatisfied with the constitution of the Selection Board and as on the last occasion when a vote on this question was taken there were equal number of votes and it was only the casting vote of the President that allowed the continuance of this Board, may I ask the Government whether they bestowed any attention on the point before they came to a decision in regard to the question of appointment of local committees."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am afraid it will take a long time for me to answer this question. But I may say that Members of this House and the Government are in general agreement with the principle underlying the appointment of a Public Services Commission as soon as possible. Speaking for myself, I am afraid I adhere to the opinion that the Staff Selection Board is the right type of institution. If there are any complaints as to the personnel and management of that Board or the method on which it is run, speaking for myself, again, I am perfectly willing to be corrected and guided by the opinions of this Council. But I remain convinced still, subject to any conversion of my views that may hereafter take place, that the principle underlying the Staff Selection Board is a right one, an inevitable one and ought to be continued. That being so, so far as the appointments under my charge are concerned, I propose to recognize the Staff Selection Board and the principles underlying the establishment and maintenance of that Board, and I shall be grateful for any advice or suggestion that may emanate from this hon. House regarding the personnel and the composition of the Board or committees."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, with reference to the last portion of the answer, it is stated that the Board has also assisted the Government in the selection of candidates for the posts of Deputy Superintendent, etc. May I know whether the Staff Selection Board is seized of jurisdiction by virtue of its constitution to make selection in all those departments, or is it by virtue of a reference made by the heads of departments that the Staff Selection Board makes the selections ? "

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colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has establishad a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon. the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this. We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university. Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Anantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre. I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places. There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon. the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

"What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagaptam which are of the same standard as those at Madras. When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university. After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary

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